

The Pensacola Journal

Daily, Weekly, Sunday.

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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1905.

THE MAIL FROM THE DEPTHS OF THE HOLE.

From the depths of the hole in which our esteemed evening contemporary found itself after The Journal's broadcast of yesterday morning, there comes the following faint wail:

After reading the labored editorial in The Journal this morning one is at a loss to discover what it is aiming at.

It starts out with the insinuation that The News is against a city primary and then by quoting the back files of The News proves that the insinuation is false and that The News was the first paper in the city to suggest a city primary. The Journal beats all about the bush, hunts up ancient history and argues in a circle, coming out where it started with nothing but its own assertion to stand on after citing facts to the contrary.

There is no one thing more evident in all The Journal's performance than that it imagines the public is greatly interested in what it has to say. It is also quite apparent that The Journal considers the primary about to be

held is The Journal's primary, b'gosh. The Journal in fact feels full of the thought that the public is delighted with The Journal.

The Journal is pleased to give its contemporary the advantage of all the publicity possible in this case so that no one can mistake the latter's position. It is for this reason—and not because it contains anything of importance or even interest that the above, from the Daily News of yesterday, is published in these columns this morning.

After reading the labored editorial in The Journal this morning one is at a loss to discover what it is aiming at anyway.—Daily News.

We were aiming, dear contemporary, at the Daily News and we have no doubt that in this case the general public is quite ready to agree with you—no one has been able to locate even a respectable remnant of The Journal's target. The latter seems, in fact to have been completely buried.

Difficulties of Colonial Administration

By POULTNEY BIGELOW, Author and Traveler

THE colonial problem is a great one, and that which the United States has to face is one of the GREATEST and one which AS YET has not been solved. I went out on my journey to observe at first hand the colonial systems of the various leading nations of the globe in a blind search for the truth, and I have returned with many impressions as to our own system not at all in harmony with the POPULAR idea of patriotism.

The fundamental error of our country in dealing with the island colonies is that it fails to adapt itself to the conditions of the people AS WE FIND THEM and that the colonial administrators are too hemmed in with restrictions to be effective. The men who take positions in the colonial field must be MAKERS OF LAW even more than interpreters of the same. They are dealing with a people who do not understand our customs and laws, and they make the mistake of attempting to make these primitive people measure up to our standards.

The colonial official must have plain common sense and a clear knowledge of our own law, but with the open mind and power TO TRANSFORM HIMSELF into the mental state of the man whose sole dress and possession are a string of beads.

It is a fundamental proposition of our government that all men are created equal and under the constitution MUST BE TREATED AS EQUAL. The fact is that the natives of the Philippine Islands are not equal to our people, and as they cannot be treated in any other way under the constitution our government fails.

Further, every one of our officials in foreign service is hedged about with all sorts of IRONCLAD RESTRICTIONS when he should be allowed the greatest freedom of action to meet all sorts of emergencies which are constantly arising.

TO GO OUT AND RULE COLONIES A MAN MUST BE POSSESSED OF QUALITIES WHICH HE DOES NOT GET AT HOME.

The Education of the Child

By LORENZO D. HARVEY, Superintendent of Schools, Menomonee, Wis.

THE education of the child has for its purpose his development through environment largely, but through environment AS SHAPED AND MOLDED BY THE DEMANDS OF SOCIETY. In a large measure education is a MODIFICATION of environment, and this modification is brought about by influences external to the child being educated. Our entire school system is a modification of the NATURAL environment of the child, coming not solely or even largely from a study of his activities, but from the experience and judgment of society as to his future needs as a member of that society. Keeping in mind that for which the child is to be prepared, not in any given industry, BUT AS A USEFUL MEMBER OF SOCIETY, as fixing the aim and what he is prepared for NOW, as determining what is to be done today of the things which are essential to be done for the working out of the aim of education, it follows that, if the industries are to find a place in the training of the child, then his present activities at any stage do not furnish a proper basis for the determination of what industries are to be employed, but WHAT shall be employed NOW, and HOW they shall be employed.

THE DIFFERENT SUBJECTS WHICH FIND A PLACE IN THE ELEMENTARY COURSE OF STUDY ARE THERE BECAUSE OF THEIR NEED IN THE PROPER DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHILD FOR THE ACTIVITIES OF LIFE. WHETHER ANY SUBJECT SHALL FIND A PLACE IN THE ELEMENTARY COURSE OF EDUCATION OR NOT IS DETERMINED BY ITS UTILITY VALUE AND ITS TRAINING VALUE.

SIMPLE JUSTICE TO GOVERNOR JENNINGS.

(Tampa Times.)

Frank Walpole of the Manatee Record thinks that the organization of the million dollar bank in Jacksonville will prove a mighty factor in the political campaign next year, which is an ugly fling at ex-Governor Jennings. A million dollar bank is no disgrace upon the fair name of Florida, Frank. It is but a step forward in the march of progress, and if you have political aspirations you should be broad enough to thoroughly comprehend this fact.—Tropical Sun.

Just how the Record's utterances can be twisted into a fling at the ex-governor, can't be figured out. Certainly no fling was intended; we are more disposed to compliment him. It is not every governor who can go into office broke, serve four years at \$3,500 a year, spend \$4,000 a year, and come out able to take a nice slice of stock in a million dollar bank. No, Brother Sun, no fling was intended; even the convict lease system was not mentioned.—Manatee Record.

The Times has no desire to chip in to a discussion which is not its own in any special respect, but it can hardly forego the opportunity to drop what it deems a word in season into the current discussion of events. It is not in any sense an admirer or partisan of ex-Governor Jennings, but is disposed to accord him justice, and incidentally to call attention to the usual style of opposition papers in commenting on public men in Florida. The Record assumes that the ex-governor went into office broke, spent \$3,500 a year more than his salary, and "came out able to take a nice slice of stock in a million dollar bank." The plain inference is that the reader is requested to believe that the governor made some money corruptly while in office, and there are many vulgar minds ready to snap at the conclusion.

The Record does not know that the governor went into office broke, if it does not know how much he spent while holding the place, nor does it know whether he took "a nice slice" in the million dollar bank, or just the single share of stock nominally necessary to enable him to be chosen a director. All the suspicions raised and cultivated by the Record are pure baseless so far as any facts are shown.

Let us look at the other side of the picture. The governor may have had some money left after the gubernatorial campaign, being a man of modest and inexpensive habits he may not have spent all of the liberal salary attached to the office, and he may not have been overwhelmed with debt when he retired. He had some very tangible assets when he left the executive chair. He had made a good governor, by the admission of the men who opposed his being chosen and to the intense approval of his partisans and friends. He established a reputation as a business man of high rank, he was already a lawyer of successful practice, he had an almost universal acquaintance with the people of the state, he lacked nothing of being such a man as a million dollar corporation would be out looking for on account of the honest service he could render it. To us it seems as if Governor Jennings' position in that corporation had been fairly won by those qualities and that strength which should win such places.

The conclusion to be drawn from the presentation of a matter in which the Times has no personal interest is that it is a cruel and unfair position to assume that a public man cannot make an honest dollar of his own, that graft is the only method by which he can swell his bank account. We protest against such a low and depraved view of men and affairs, and we wish to put the protest on record.

The Journal Printed During February, 1905, a Total of 100,965 Copies Or an Average of 4,207 Daily.

The following figures show The Pensacola Journal's circulation for each day during the month of February, 1905, with the average number of copies daily:

Feb. 1....	4,050	Feb. 15....	4,175
Feb. 2....	4,030	Feb. 16....	4,175
Feb. 3....	4,050	Feb. 17....	4,175
Feb. 4....	4,050	Feb. 18....	4,175
Feb. 5....	4,250	Feb. 19....	4,500
Feb. 6....	4,100	Feb. 20....	4,200
Feb. 7....	4,110	Feb. 21....	4,250
Feb. 8....	4,125	Feb. 22....	4,250
Feb. 9....	4,125	Feb. 23....	4,250
Feb. 10....	4,155	Feb. 24....	4,275
Feb. 11....	4,350	Feb. 25....	4,650
Feb. 12....	4,350	Feb. 26....	4,650
Feb. 13....	4,175	Feb. 27....	4,300
Feb. 14....	4,175	Feb. 28....	4,300

Total For Month100,965

The total 100,965 divided by 24 (the actual number of issues) shows the average number of copies printed per issue during the month to be 4,207.

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct according to the records on file in this office.

HARRY R. SMITH, Circulation Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of February, 1905.

J. P. STOKES, Notary Public.

SAID OF PENSACOLA AND PENSACOLIANS.

A White Primary. Pensacola is to have a white man's primary for city officers.—Lake City Index.

City Ice Trust. Pensacola's ice manufacturers have formed a trust—all three uniting under one management.—Lake City Index.

It's Worth the Money. The common council of Pensacola suspended the license of a carnival company that appeared in that city, which aroused the righteous indignation of the business men, who pay their licenses without a murmur. Such shows require more or less police protection, and a license should be paid by them as well as business men who are under the protection of the law, and the license money is necessary to pay the officers to enforce the law.—Gainesville Sun.

The Directory Figures. Pensacola's city directory gives that city a population of 28,000. It may go to 30,000, about 15,000 less than Jacksonville.—Jacksonville Metropolis.

Praise For Celebration. Those who attended Mardi Gras in Pensacola speak in the highest praise. The Carnival Association deserves the credit of making the event far better than any heretofore. The day is not far distant when Pensacola will compare favorably with any city of the South.—Westville News.

The Hawaiian Death Prayer.

Upon the minds of such a people as the Hawaiians were, while under their ancient form of religion, it was but natural that superstition should gain a rooted hold. The most curious and effective belief to which they were made subject was that a man can be prayed to death, a belief that survives among the natives to the present day. For the success of the tragical death prayer it was necessary to obtain some hair or a piece of finger nail of the intended victim. A priest was then employed to use incantation and prayer for his destruction. Always informed of the doom that the priest was invoking upon him, the victim generally pined away and died.

There is a story that an Englishman in the service of Kamehameha I. having incurred the displeasure of a priest, the latter proceeded to "remove" him by the death prayer process. The Anglo-Saxon, however, set up an opposition altar in derision and jokingly proclaimed that he intended to pray the priest to death. Alarmed at the threat and overwhelmed at the failure of his own incantations, the sorcerer died, proving by his death his faith in his religion.

The Social Capital.

We do not think that either Washington or New York or any other city will ever become the social capital of the United States as London is the social capital of Great Britain. Washington will come much nearer to it than it does at present, but the country is too big to have a social capital. Hordes of people will come to New York to make money, to amuse themselves, to study, to live their lives in the least restricted atmosphere that the country offers, but only very rich people will come here to find and occupy a place in organized society. Pleasant people will always find pleasant playmates here. There is no lack of good company for everybody that is companionable. But the charm of New York for people who still live elsewhere is not its society, but in its shops and shows, its sunshine, its eating and its drinking. It is pleasant. It grows finer every day. When it is finished it will be a marvelous city, but hardly the social capital of the country.—Harper's Weekly.

A Finny Acrobat.

No two leaps of the tarpon are quite alike. As the tarpon comes out into day his jaws distend, his gills flap open, and the mullet bait flies out across the water for a hundred feet, while he retches at the hook, shaking his head angrily from side to side, like a horse that fights his bit. In midheight he will turn and cut into the stream with a head on dive that makes a perfect cleavage of the whitened water. His next emergency may be a back somersault and his third a long distance jump with no height to it, but a substantial gain in feet. With infinite spirit he will continue his play until absolutely worn out, when the spring and somersaulting lapse into a long, rolling stroke from side to side, showing the two foot dorsal filament, which waves and floats out behind, like some independent water creature.—Country Life in America.

Korean Mourning.

Koreans wear full mourning for their fathers. The dress is of hemp cloth, with a hempen girdle. A face shield is used to show that the wearer is a singer and must not speak to any one unless addressed. The costume is retained for three years, the shield for three months. This is worn for a father only. Secondary mourning is worn for a mother and no mourning at all for a wife.

Unreasonable.

"John," said the bargain hunting half of the matrimonial trust as they sat at the breakfast table, "I wish you would let me have \$10 this morning."

"My dear," replied the meek and lowly husband, "I wish you would break yourself of the habit you have of dreaming that I married an heiress."

His Unreasonableness.

She—Oh, I would have given anything to have had it! He—Well, why didn't you buy it? She—The idea! They wanted half a dollar for it!—Brown's Magazine.

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Swift's Premium Hams, per pound, 13 1/4 cents.	Fox River Butter, per pound, 37 cents.
Dove Brand Hams, per pound, 14 cents.	Can Corn and Can Peas, 15 cents.
Extra Good Hams, per pound, 11 cents.	Tennessee Butter, per pound, 28 cents.
Picnic Hams, U. C., per pound, 8 cents.	Five Bars Soap, 10 cents.
Silver Leaf Lard, per pound, 9 cents.	Best Head Rice, per pound, 5 cents.
Compound Lard, per pound, 7 cents.	Best Japan Rice, per pound, 4 cents.
D. S. Plates Salt Meat, per pound, 7 1/2 cents.	Japan Rice, broken, per pound, 3 cents.
D. S. Shoulder, per pound, 8 cents.	Florida Syrup, per gallon, 37 1/2 cents.
D. S. Sides, per pound, 8 1/4 cents.	Irish Potatoes, per peck, 20 cents.
Bacon, per pound, 9 1/2 cents.	Onions, per peck, 40 cents.
Fresh Eggs, per dozen, 22 cents.	Sweet Potatoes, Yellow Yams, per peck 27 cents.
Good Butter, per pound, 30 cents.	Apples, per peck, 35 cents.

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Read The Journal's Want Ad. Columns

Political Announcements.

FOR MAYOR.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for mayor of the city of Pensacola, subject to the action of the primary to be held April 4, 1905.
FRANK REILLY.

FOR CITY TREASURER.

The friends of W. K. Hyer, Sr., announce him as a candidate for City Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic Primary.

FOR CITY TREASURER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for City Treasurer, subject to the action of the coming primary.
MANSFIELD MORENO.

FOR ALDERMAN, PRECINCT 12. I hereby announce myself a candidate for precinct alderman from Precinct 12, subject to the action of the coming democratic primary.
A. H. DALEMBERT.

FOR ALDERMAN PRECINCT 14. I hereby announce my candidacy as alderman from Precinct 14, subject to the action of the coming primary.
JAS. McHUGH.

FOR ALDERMAN PRECINCT 15. I hereby announce myself a candidate for alderman from Precinct 15, subject to the action of the coming primary.
WM. HAYS.

FOR ALDERMAN, PRECINCT 15. I hereby announce my candidacy for precinct alderman from Precinct 15, subject to the action of the primary of April 4, next.
W. B. WRIGHT.

FOR MARSHAL.

I hereby announce my candidacy for re-election to the office of City Marshal, subject to the action of the democratic party.
C. F. SCHAD.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st of May, 1905, the undersigned will present to the Judge of the county court of Escambia county, his vouchers and accounts for annual settlement of the estate of Mary G. Scott, deceased.
JNO. C. AVERY, Executor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of L. N. Strickland, of Escambia County, Florida, that the said L. N. Strickland died, by his deed bearing date the 20th day of February, A. D. 1905, assign, transfer and set over all of his property, real, personal and mixed, wherever situated, excepting such as is exempt by law from forced sale, to the undersigned in trust to distribute the proceeds thereof among the several creditors of the said L. N. Strickland in proportion to their respective demands in accordance with and in the manner prescribed by the statutes of the State of Florida, regulating assignments for the benefit of creditors, and notice is hereby given to said creditors of said L. N. Strickland to file with the undersigned within sixty days, if such creditors reside in the State of Florida, or if beyond the limits of the State of Florida, four months, sworn statements of their claims against said L. N. Strickland.
T. L. GANT, Assignee of L. N. Strickland.
February 22, 1905.

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